Decision in the Case of General Sickles.

His Army Position Not a Bar to His Holding the Spanish Mission.

DESPATCHES FROM MINISTER M'MAHON.

The Allies Responsible for His Long Silence.

ABREATS AGAINST THE PRINTER DOUGLASS.

The Elections in Mississippi and Texas to be Held Early in the Fall.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1869. The Military Status of General Sickles-Officers on the Retired List Permitted to Hold Diplomatic Appointments—His Instruc-tions Not Yet Completed—His Connection with the Ostend Manifesto and Views Upon the Alabama and Cuba Questions. The sixth section of the act of March 30, 1869, bas

ed to some misunderstanding in regard to the military status of General Sickles, our recently ap-pointed Minister to Spain. The section alluded to

That any officer of the army or navy of the United States was shall, after the passage of this act, accept or hold any appointment in the diplomatic or consular service of the government, shall be considered as having resigned his said office, and the piace held by him in the military or naval service shall be deemed and taken to be vacant, and shall be filled in the same manner as if the said officer had resigned the same.

Under the wording of this section it has been contended that General Sickles, in order to render him self eligible to accept the Spanish mission, should resign his position in the army, and; in point of fact, the difficulty was raised and discussed in official circles shortly after Sickles was tendered and accepted the position of our representative at Madrid. It appears that General Sickles, wishing to understand clearly what would be the effect of as acceptance of the diplomatic position, wrote to the Secretary of War, asking in the usual form for one year's leave of absence. In answer to this ap-plication he received from the War Department a letter, calling his attention to the provisions of the act of March 30, 1809, and suggesting that probably, under the provisions of that act, he might be com-pelled to resign his rank in the army in order to render himself competent to accept a diplomatic position. General Sickles promptly replied to this meaning of the act in question, and thereupon all the correspondence on the subject was submitted to President Grant for his opinion. The President carefully examined the arguments on both sides, and finally decided that in his opinion the act was only intended to apply to the case of an officer on the active list, and that, as General Sickles had been retired, his case could not in all fairness be brough within the purview of the law. So the upshot of the whole matter was that Sickles was declared to be strictly eligible without resigning his position in the rmy. The act itself, it is well known, was passed to meet a specified case—that of General Kılpatrick, our Minister to Chile, who had not been retired, and who therefore stood in the way of the promotion of officers inferior to him in rank. In the case of a retired officer, however, no such obstacle presented itself. A retired officer loes not stand in the path as an obstacle to the ad vancement of his inferiors. General Sickles plainly ited that he would not accept the mission to Span should his resignation from the army be declared a sine qua non. He regards his position in the army as quite as honorable as any diplomatic complimen that could be conferred upon him, and, being for life, as far more desirable. The statements, there fore, that appear to-day in three or more New York papers, that General Sickles' case is still in doubt and that he was in consultation with Secretary Rawlins or Attorney General Hoar about the matter yesterday, are simply destitute of a particle of truth. Not one word has been said to him on the subject since his arriva here by the President or any member of the Cabinet. On the contrary he has had three or four interviews with both Grant and Fish regarding his instructions.

any doubt as to his military status. As regards his instructions, of course General not permitted to speak, and therefore, in his intercourse even with his most intimate friends he refuses to say a single word. But this much may be stated, that his instructions are not yet completed and that he will have to return here again before his final departure for Madrid. If Secretary Fish ever had any idea of opening negotiations for the pur chase of Cuba it is to be presumed that he has now doned it, for I am assured such a subject is no to be included in the instructions to Minister Sickles. Mr. Fish probably recognizes the fact that long be fore any negotiations with old Spain looking to that end could have time to bring forth fruit the Cubans themselves will have settled the question far other-

stances he would be left in the dark were there still

other questions now occupying the public mind are well known in New York; but, nevertheless, some reference to them in this connection will not be altogether inappropriate. First, as regards recognition of Cuba, its annexation, and the acqui-nition of Mexico, Canada, the other British provinces and all territory lying naturally in our road to republicanizing the American Continent, provided it can be occomplished honorably and with the consent of the people of such countries. In that respect Sickles is what might be called a progressive demo crat. Indeed, his sympathies in that direction, and particularly as regards the recognition of Cuba, were so well known here that they were raised as an obstacle to his appointment when his name was firs suggested for the Spanish mission. It was predicted that he would be too hot-headed, indiscree and pronounced in his efforts to advocate Cuban independence, and that he would thus prove an undesirable selection for the Spanish mis-sion. His supposed connection with the famous ment to prove that he would drag our governmen arguments, used by cunning enemies, some of them themselves, were not without producing some effect, ing the rejection of Sickles, even after a positive promise from President Grant that he should get the appointment. It is only justice to General Sickles Ostend manifesto. When the news of the Mason, at Ostend, reached here it was generally circulated and accepted as a fact that Sickles was the author of the manifesto. The truth of the matter, however, is that the document was written by Secretary Marcy, and Sickles, who hap-pened at the time to be in this country, absent from his duly as Secretary of Legation at London, was entrusted with the charge of bearing the document to Europe and made the channel by which to convey to the diplomatic trio of Buchanan, Soulé and Mason the views of Mr. Marcy on the subject.

inisters at their respective scenes of labor plained to each what was required by the Heaverary of State. There his connection the business ended. While Buchapan absent at the Conference Sickies was charge of the Legation at London, and therefore

performed his duty strictly. He visited the

could have taken no active part in the proceedings at Ostend. So much for that subject.

Now, as regards Sickles about the Cuban question

While he does not hesitate to express what are his private views, he is still careful to make it understood that as a Minister, representing an adminis-tration here he considers it his duty only to deal with the question as he may be instructed, from time to time, by the recognized exponent of the foreign policy of the country, the Secretary of State. General Sickles will not suffer his private views in the slightest degree to inter-fere with his official instructions. He differs from some members of the Cabinet in holding that our claims against England are not an obstacle to Cuban recognition. The true ground of our com-plaint against England he regards, with Sumner, to be the undue haste with which she did the thing, and the negligence, if not cuipability, exhibited in permitting pirate vessels to be fitted out, manned and cleared from her shores, against the protests of our Minister. Spain, he thinks, could not complain of our recognition of the Cubans, because her government accorded belligerent rights to the Confede rates not very long after England herself. Our gov ernment, following its established policy, has waited months and months without pursuing a similar course towards Cuba, and therefore, should it to-morrow accord beligerent rights to the struggling patriots of the ever fatthful isle, Spain could not consistently regard it as an intentional hostility on our part. It would only be doing after very mature, or rather too mature consideration Spain, England and France hastened to do without waiting to discover whether there was any substantial spine to the Confederate government and without the shadow of consideration. Genera ackles will return here in about a week to read up the records in the State Department relating to his nission and to receive his final instructions.

The Despatches of Minister McMahon-

Allies to Blame.
The Department of State has received despatches from General McMahon up to the 21st of April, at which time he was well. His relations with Lopez are cordial and friendly. After the great defeat of the Paraguayan army he was entrusted with the care of his family. There has been no attempt by Lopez to interfere with his free communication with this government. Whatever impediments existed are long time declined to send out a flag of truce with sent by the Paraguayans with General McMahon's

A Belligerent Diplomat-Our Late Minister

here in inflicting upon the President and the Secre-tary of State the story of the wrongs and outrages committed upon him in Brazil, left for New this morning. The General tried it is said, to stir Grant up to has not been successful. The Brazilian Minister is as Webb, he says, was treated with personal as well as official consideration and respect while repre-senting our government in Brazil. He thinks Webb ungrateful. With all his present denunciation of Brazil it appears that Webb, in a letter to Mr. Seward, dated March 3, 1867, thought it was as good a government as the United States, and in some re-

a government as the United States, and in some respects better. In that letter he said:—

True, Brazil is in name a constitutional monarchy, but her constitution, her Legislature, her judiciary, and all her commercial laws and regulations are based upon, and in most cases are copied from us. Make her executive elective instead of hereditary, and her constitution is ours in spiri, if not in letter, and in some of its features even proferable to ours. Brazil is new to ourselves, the great Power on the American Continent. No country can boast of better and wiser laws. Brazil is rich, powerful and progressive, and it is only the ignorant and prejudiced who can find an excuse for their sympathy with Lopez because he calls Paraguay a "republic," while one of the three Powers which, in the interest of civilization, seeks to drive him out of the country is a constitutional monarchy based upon the principles of government recognized and elaborated in the constitution of the United States.

This was J. Watson Webb's opinion of Brazili two years ago. Now, he has an idea that the Brazilians are hardly fit to be in the family of civilized nations. The will Seward, it appears, did not altogether like the gallant General's impassioned eulogy on Brazil, and in replying to his letter snubbed him, after this

My which is not unworthy of colored to which is not unworthy of colored to in your despatch, there is more that continue there is commended nor allowed.

General Webb's Course in Brazil Not Ap-

proved by the Administration. Some of the friends of General James Watson Webb, some say the bellicose Minister himself, have published a statement here to the effect that is course in getting into a quarrel with the Brazilian officials and demanding his passports is approved by the President and the Secretary of State. This is announced as the result of Mr. Webb's recent visit here. It is further stated that Secretary Fish has addressed a letter to the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs approving of the course pursued by to send instructions to our ministers abroad without first consulting representatives of foreign govern-ments in reference to the matters upon which in structions are to be given. Upon inquiry at the proper sources it is ascertained that there is no truth in this statement. When the news of Mr. Webb's quarrel reached Secretary Fish he addressed a note to the Brazilian Minster, stating that the course pursued by Mr. Webb was not authorized or sanctioned by the government of the United States, and that it would not result in a disturbance of the diplomatic relations existing between the two governments. Since then the Brazilian Minister has had no further communication with Mr. Fish on the subject, and the diplomatic intercourse of Brazil with the United States goes on as smoothly as if Mr. Webb had not demanded his passports. The Brazilian government has never questioned the right of our government to instruct its own Minister without consulting the Brazilian representative here, and it did not do it in the case of General Webb. That was not the occasion of the difficulty at all, and has nothing to do with it. Webb's course was utterly indefensible, as he himself afterwards acknowledged

in his apologetic note to the Brazilian Minister just before he left Rio Janeiro.

Elections in Missishippi and Texas.

President Grant will on the 10th of July, after the Virginia election, order an election in Mississippi, to take place the 15th of September, and an election in Texas, to take place the last of September or the

first of October. Crowds of Visitors at the White Hou General Sickles was among the callers on the President this morning and had an interview. Senators Carpenter and Boreman and several members of the House of Representatives were also in consultation with the President. The crowd at the White House during the morning was quite large, a great many of the visitors being ladies.

Executive Appointments.

The following appointments have been signed by the President:—Augustus Putnam, Collector of Customs at Middletown, Conn.; J. Hubley Ashton, agent on the part of the United States under the third sec-tion of the act approved April 9, 1869, to carry into effect the convention of the 4th of July, 1868, be-tween the United States and Mexico; Daniel C. Hilt, postmaster, Urbanna, Obio; Edward C. Webster, post master, Lasalle, Ill.; James L. Cram, postmaster

The following appointments were made to-day:-James R. Allaban, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second district of New York, and John Coch rane, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of New York.

New York Appointments Silas B. Dutcher, the Supervisor for Southern New York, arrived here to-day, and had interviews with Boutweil and Delano. He left here to-night in good spirits, satisfied that his removal is not contemplated, although he was an appointee of Andy Jonnson. Dutcher has been backed up very stilly by ex-Senator Morgan, George Opdyke, Whitlock & Co. and a number of New York merchants, and owes his retention to that influence. Fenton was against him, but Fenton has latery gobbled up pretty nearly all the loose patronage of the Empire State, and it was thought politic to conciliate the Morgan faction by keeping

Dutcher in statu quo. Notwithstanding this success, however, there are numbers here who are willing to

The appointment of John Cochrane to the Sixth Collection district was pretty much of a surprise here to-day. It was not generally known that his friends were pressing him for such a position, and it is even said that he will not accept it. It is hardly probable John will decline, as he has been pushed by Fenton, who is not in the habit of throwing away good things upon unwilling people. Cochrane was un-

Cadets Appointed. The following named persons have been appointed cadets of the United States Military Academy at large for 1870:—Joseph F. S. Crane, of Onio. son of the late Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James G. Crane of the United States Army, who was recently murdered at Jackson, Miss.; Bernard M. Byrne, son of the late Surgeon Byrne, of the United States Army, and grandson of the late General Abert, Chief of the Corps of Topographical Engineers; Lewis Morris, of New York, son of the late Colone Morris, who was killed at Cold Harbor, Va., during the late war, and grandson of Major Morris, of the 1812; James M. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Johnson, of the United States Volunteers, sure during the late war; Robert Page Wainwright, of New York, son of the late Comma Wainwright, of the United States Navy, killed in action on the deck of the Harriet Lane, in Galveston bay, during the late war; John M. Robinson, of New York, son of General John C. Robinson, of the United States Army, who lost a leg during the late war; Charles M. O'Connor, of Iowa, son of Major O'Con-nor, of the United States Volunteers; John L. Clex, land during the late war; H. B. Febiger, of Ohio, son of Captain Febiger, of the United States Navy; Nathaniel D. Pendleton, of West Virginia, who rendered Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley during the late war, was transferred from the appointments hereto fore made for the present year.

South Carolina Volunteers for Cul South Carolina Volunteers for Cuba.

The Charleston (S. C.) News of yesterday says the steam propeller Aspinwall, which left Charleston with desnatches to Hayti on Sunday, also carried a number of men-volunteers for the Cuban army Some of them were residents of that city, but a large portion were non-residents, and seemed to ve come there by appointment.

The Washington National Intelligencer.

The following announcement was issued to-night from the National Intelligencer office:—

Temporary arrangements have been made to merge the National Intelligencer with the Washington Express. The necessary preparations for the separate publication of these newspapers in morning and evening editions are in progress of perfection. The immediate cause of this change is referable to a strike among the printers on the Intelligencer, which the proprietors of the paper are unable to arrange.

It is said that a stock company, with a considerable capital, is now forming to carry on the Intelligencer in connection with the Express, and that a meeting of prominent and wealthy citizens of Washington has been called for Saturday evening next to accomplish this purpose.

A Sorry Hoax.

The negro printer Douglass is beginning to be the recipient of a class of letters heretofore addressed to obnoxions carpet-baggers at the South and signed with the mystic letters K. K. He received such a one this morning. It threatens him with death and all manner of torture unless he leaves the office before a fixed day. The letter was postmarked Elmira, N. Y., and was addressed to "Hon, Nigger Douglass." It is supposed that some wag among the printers, taking advantage of the excitement and feeling which prevails relative to Doug-lass, has written the letter here and sent it to a friend in Elmira to mail it. Douglass takes this, as he has done everything else, rather coolly, He does not propose to quit the Government Office, even if the K. K. K. should attempt to carry out his threat when the day specified in the letter arrives. In the meantime the printers are to have another powwow over Douglass Saturday evening next, when it is expected that the typos employed in the Government Printing Office will withdraw

A Judicial Lothario Brought to Grief. into a rather unpleasant situation at Bladensburg, the that the Judge, who is said to be passionately fond of the ladies, is spending the summer at Bladensburg, and in one of his rural stroils met a couple of young ladies, to whom he made some insulting proposal. The ladies passed on, but immediately apprised some of their gentlemen friends of the conduct of his Honor the Judge. The irate big brothers, cousins or whatever they were, of the ladies proceeded at once in search of the little ceremony as if he had been nothing more than punishment commensurate with his crime, when he begged for mercy. The gentlemen, after rolling him in the dirt and listening to his charge to the jury, let him go on condition that he would appear no

ose parts. / Custom House Receipts. The following are the receipts for customs from June 14 to the 19th, inclusive:-Boston New York

The Indictments Against Huyek. In the Criminal Court to-day all the indictments pending against Leonard Huyck, late President of the Merchants' National Bank, were dismissed.

Floating Dock En Route for Bermuda.

The British government have notified the Department of State that the Bermuda floating dock, towed and accompanied by a large iron-clad, and other ships would leave Sheerness about the 20th inst. for Madeira and Bermuda, in order that vessels approaching the flotilla may be prepared to take precautions to avoid collisions.

following story:—
Yesterday morning one of those terrible outrages Yesterday morning one of those terrible outrages which in other parts of the country where the people have less respect for the law is usually averaged by the people lynching the perpetrator took place near the northern boundary of the city. It appears that three of the daughters of a clergyman, formerly well known as the superintendent of the contraband camp at Twelfth and Q streets and more recently a clerk in the statistical bureau of the Treasury Department, have since the establishment of Howard University been pursuing their studies there, with other white pupils, and residing at Kendai Green Barracks. They usually took Boundary street for their road, leaving it at about Fourth street, and passing up the lane to Mr. Moore's house to a bypath directly to the University building. Yesterday they left home about eight o'drock, and took the usual road, chatting cheerfully, as usual, until they reached the lane before mentioned, back of the old Catholic burial ground, when a stalwart and very black negro, who had been lying in ambush, sprang ont before them, and selzing the oldest one, a well grown young lady of about seventeen years, threw her down. Her elsters, aged about thirteen and fifteen years, went to her assistance and with sticks and stones beat him to make him desist from his heilish purpose and added their screams to those of the victim to bring some one to the rescue, but they did not succeed in driving him off until he had committed a crime for white it is to be hoped he will be yet made to suffer. The young ladies, who are well grown and look much older than they really are, made their way back to their nather's residence, and he immediately gave miorimation to Lieutenant Johnson, who with some of his men went in search of the miscreant, but have thus far been unable to arrest him, although they have a ciue which may yet lead to his arrest and conviction.

In addition to the above account of the Star I may add there is some difficults to existing at the

In addition to the above account of the Siar I may add there is some difficulty in getting at the real sacts of the case. The police authorities admit the story of the outrage to be substantially true in all but that the negro succeeded in accomplishing the outrage. That part, they say, is not true. He was frightened away before accomplishing the horrible deed.

EXCURSION OF THE FOURTY COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The fourth company, seventh regiment, will make an excursion to Gien Cove to-say, and be received this evening foot of West Twenty-third by the seventh and minth companies of the regiment.

THE WAR ON THE CUBANS.

Interesting Particulars of the Escape of Colonel Ryan.

HE SENDS A LETTER TO THE MARSHAL

The Expedition Said to Number 2,500 Men.

throughout the city yesterday morning when the public became informed of the fact and the particulars of the escape from the custody of Deputy United States Marsnal Downle of Colonel W. A. C. Ryan, the commander and organizer of the (Cuban patriot volunteers in New York, the interest being heightened by two circumstances in particular—viz., the energy with which the United States officials have the energy with which the United States omerais have prosecuted Colonel Ryan, repeatedly refusing to ad-mit him to bail, as though making a scapegoat of him; and secondly, by the dashing, Jack Sheppardlike manner in which the escape was effe Deputy Marshal Downle was more astonished than hurt by the manner in which the Colonci's friends outwitted him, and was released from the "bucked and gagged" predicament in which they placed him about niue o'clock, or nearly three hours after he was first seized, and the inter vening time was most industriously used by the nel in making sure his escape. As already stated, the Colonel, as soon as Downie was secured at the Casino, changed his attire slightly, passed out of the building in broad daylight, at a quarter-past six o'clock in the evening, entered a carriage in waiting and drove off, and within a few hours was far beyond the reach of the Marshal's officers. It was well known that during the evening the men, to the number of about 200, who were quartered at the Casino, left in a body, or nearly so, and went to Jersey City, whence they shortly afterwards disappeared, having taken passage on board a tag from the vicinity of the foot of Montgomery street, and well informed

whence they shortly afterwards disappeared, having taken passage on board a tug from the vicinity of the foot of Montgomery street, and well informed Cubans are confident that Colonel Ryan, disguised, was among the party. Such a supposition, indeed, would also appear to be well founded, for it was not in the least likely that he would remain any longer in the city when a detachment of his men were actually embarking and he himself so carnestly sought for and wanted by the authorities.

Shortly after his escape he proceeded to the house of a friend in this city, before proceeding beyond the jurisdiction of the Marshal, and re-ated to this friend a number of interesting particulars of his adventure.

A hitch occurred in the grand pian of escape which chagrined the Colonel beyond measure, and which is also, as has since been learned to have been strictly true, one of the most daring ideas that has entered the brain of a New Yorker for some time. The Colonel stated that it had been arranged between himself and Captain Peters, Captain Ackerman and other "patriotis" who were under arrest, that no one of them should give bonds, even if admitted to bail by the court; but the pian was to have been carried out in this wise:—Each of the prisoners, it was expected, would, upon being returned from the Commissioner's Court to Ludiow street jall, be escorted by one, and certainly not more than two deputies. Each prisoner it was agreed should endeavor to prevail upon his guard or guards to accompany him to a particular place already designated, "to make a call upon a friend" before going back to jail. Among the places so designated Colonel Ryan was to do likewise at another rendezvous in that locality. Two other prisoners were to have coaxed their attendant deputies to accompany them to No. 636 Broadway, one proceeding to an agency on an upper floor and the other to a saloon in the basement. At each of these places parties of from five to ten patriots were in waiting to seize and hold the deputies while the prisoner escaped. T

ioot, and promised a "gag" in the accomplication assistance.

I very much regret being compelled to this step, but I think the act was justifiable.

I assure you that he had very comfortable quarters and was handled very gently. I have no hesitation in telling you that it was my intention to respect my bonds, and that every word contained in the complaint against me is false. Respectfully,

The envelope was addressed simply, "General Bar-

bonds, and that every word contained in the complaint against me is faise. Respectfully,

The envelope was addressed simply, "General Barlow, U. S. Marshal, city."

Colonel Ryan stated further that about 2,500 men had been emisted or enroiled, out of which number he expected about 1,800 would actually "come to time" and embark for the "ever faithful isle." A portion of these were to leave, he said, on Wednesday night, a second detachment last night and the remainder on Friday (this) evening. They would rendezvous in small bodies in Jersey City and would thence proceed on the expedition, some going to two different ports south of Philadelphia and the remainder embarking from the port of New York.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF CURANS.

About a quarter past five o'clock last evening Deputy Marshals Davis and Crowley proceeded to the Astor House and arrested Lleuthenant Colonel V. Michaelovsky, a Folish gentieman, and Captain Clancy, on warrants charging them with being engaged in fitting out a military expedition for Cuba. They were subsequently conveyed to the Marshal's office, and were thence takea to Ludiow street jail and locked up for the night.

THE CASE OF PETERS AND COURRIER.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon Colonel Charles Courrier and Captain James Peters were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shelds to give ball. In the case of Captain Peters buil was given and accepted in the sum of \$7,500. Colonel Courrier, who was charged with aiding the escape of Colonel Ryan, was not so fortunate, bail in his case being demanded to the court and back again to the former place under a strong escort, and walked the entire distance with his wrists heavily handcuffed. This intier act, the manacling of a prisoner, the Cubans look upon as their courtier inducements held out to them, are sorely to the court inducements held out to them, are sorely leaves.

manaching of a prisoner, the Cubans look upon as the crowing indignity by the United States authorities in the whole transaction.

THE SPANISH AGENTS, notwithstanding their numbers and the extravagant pecuniary inducements held out to them, are sorely puzzled with the new phase of affairs, and are distractedly rushing about New York and the adjacent cities in quest of subjects for allidavits, their compensation being proportionate to the number and character of such documents furnished by them. The Spanish Consulate was all day yesterday a scene of excitement, and the gentlemanly new Consul seemed to suffer from as much nervousness as if the hostile designs of the expedition were directed against his particular establishment. His agents, some of them with newly acquired witnesses, bustled up and down stairs, anxious to cruise after new victims but afraid to leave their prizes, and each recounting exciting reports respecting the plans and operations of the Cubans. Most of these agents are ex-officers of the United States army, some of whom served with gallanty in the late war and whose record should restrain them from engaging in the questionable enterprises of the sup and informer. Their method hitherto has been to obtain letters of introduction to friends of the Cuban number of the Cuban number of the cuban in the presenting themselves to be desirous of joining any expedition going to Cuba, and thus gaining the confidence of the Cuban Junta and its expeditionary leaders, they have in some instances received details, the betrayal of which led to some of the centre and survey weak, in consequence of the Cubanes where the centre of the custones with which the their evidence is very weak, in consequence of the caution and surewdness with which the Cubans have conducted their most important operations, and state that they have yet no direct testimony upon which to convict any of the parties arrested if immediately granted a triat. All their amdavits are only circumstantial in their character as evidence and very weak on all the vital points of the great of the present of the pres evidence and very weak on all the vital points of the alleged infraction of the neutrality jaws. Common report, upon which they base a 'sort of knowledge and belies,' and the tolerably well grounded suspicion that certain gangs of men, reported to be collected for mining operations in Montana, are intended for Cuba, is, they freely acknowledge, the sum total of their evidence, when silted, as it would be, at a trial of the accused.

Last evening some of the Spanish cuissaries were industriously tracking an alleged would-be Cuban blockade runner or a privateer, which they state is being fitted out in our harbor, but up to a late hour they had not acquired any reliable information. They propose to present additional affidavits to-day in reliation to the expedițion, and seem to bave

abandoned the idea of recapturing Colonel Ryan, whom they profess to believe was in Philadelphia yesterday, en route to a new and more secure local-ity, where he is to be joined by his men in small de-tachments.

cruits. The assemblage denominated by the police "sus-

picious characters" which assembled in Jersey City on Wednesday night numbered about 150. They ties, and lounged about the hotels and barrooms calling for drinks, and in many places telling the calling for drinks, and in many places telling the barkeepers to "charge that to the colonel." Of course, neither the colonel nor the payment was found. The men put on such faces or brass that the aid of the police was invoked, and a squad was accordingly detailed for duty at the ferry to watch the movements of the invaders. When they saw the police they conducted themselves in a peaceful way, though it was quite evident they were uneasy at being put under such strict surveillance. Near midnight two respectable-looking men crossed over by the Desbrosses street ferryboat, and passed into the crowd, when some carnest consultations followed. About a quarter of an hour afterwards the men began to separate in small squads, some moving up through the city, others towards the wharves between the New Jersey and Erie Railroad depois, and the remainder recrossed to New York.

Various rumors were aftoat yesterday regarding the movements of these men, but no positive accounts could be obtained of their destination after leaving Jersey City. It is conceded on all sides that something serious is intended, for no such gathering of men has been seen in the city since the intrenchment of Drew, Pisk & Oo. at Taylor's Hotel. The greater number were reticent and cautious; a great many, on the other hand, showed bluster and brag

greater number were reticent and cautious; a great many, on the other hand, showed bluster and brag to perfection.

NARRAGANSET PARK, R. I.

Second Day of the Meeting-A Fine Day and Good Trotting

The weather has been uncommonly fine here to-day and has had the effect of inducing a large attendance at the Narraganset Park at Cranston to during the afternoon. The rain of Tuesday had made the track very heavy on Wednesday, but the clear weather since had so greatly improved it that it was in pretty good condition this afternoon. Both trots on the programme came off, and were so well contested throughout as to afford general satisfaction. A large number of horses had entered for both pre-miums, but the majority of them declined to put in an appearance when the time for the race arrived. Out of the eleven entries for the premium of \$1,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:33, only Lady Sheridan, who won the race, Jessie Wales, who took the second money, India Rubber Ben and Twang were ready to start. About a dozen horses had entered for the premium of \$1,500, for all horses that had never trotted better than 2:50; but of these only Locust, Dot, Reed's bay geiding and R. Anderson's stallion appeared at the post. The contest was a spirited one, but lay prin-cipally between Locust and Dot, the stallion being withdrawn before the word was given, and the bay gelding being distanced for running in the first heat. Considerable speed was exhibited in this race, the best heat being trotted in 2:30, which is rather fas for horses that had been entered in a 2:50 purse.

geeing being obstanced for running in the airst heat. Considerable speed was exhibited in this race, the best heat being trotted in 2:30, which is rather fast for horses that had been entered in a 2:30 purse. We append the details of the sport, beginning with the trot for horses that had never trotted better than 2:33, which was THE FIRST RACE.

First Heat.—Out of eleven entries for this premium only four came to the score—Lady Sheridan, India Rubber Ben, Jessie Wales and Twang. Lady Sheridan was the favorite against the field. Twang won the pole, Lady Sheridan the second place, find a Rubber Ben third, and Jessie Wales outside. Twang took the lead, India Rubber Ben second, Jessie Wales broke up and India Rubber Ben second, Sesie Wales broke up and India Rubber Ben led one length to the quarter pole, in thirty-eight seconds, Lady Sheridan second, two lengths ahead of Twang, who was two lengths in frout of Jessie Wales, On the back-stretch Lady Sheridan went up and took sides with India Rubber Ben, and they passed the half-mile pole head and head, in one minute and fifteen seconds. Twang was third, two lengths behind the others, but leading Jessie Wales six lengths. Lady Sheridan then drew away a couple of lengths from Ben, with Twang closing on him. Jessie Wales brought up the rear in a very unsteady manner. At the three-quarter pole Lady Sheridan led two lengths, Ben second, one length in front of Twang, who was six lengths in advance of Jessie Wales. Coming up the stretch Twang look the second place for a short time, but Ben rallied and passed him before he reached the segre. Lady Sheridan won the heat by two lengths, India Rubber Ben second, haif a length in front of Twang, who was five lengths in advance of Jessie Wales had the lead, India Rubber Ben was escond, Lady Sheridan third, Twang last, and all close together. Going around the turn Jessie broke up and Ben book her piace at the quarter pole in thirty-seven seconds. Lady Sheridan took her lengths which she carried to the half-mile pole, in 1:14, Jessi

lowing is the SUMMARY.

NARRAGANSET PARK, CRANSTON, R. I., JUNE 24.—
Premium \$1,500 for all horses that nave never trotted better than 2:35; \$1,000 to go to the first horse, \$500 to the second and \$150 to the taird; mile heats, in harness.

Jerry Donovan entered bit. in. Jessic Wales. 4 2 2 H. A. Hall entered bits, g. India-rubber Ben. 2 3 3 B. Mace entered b. g. Twang. 3 4 4 Time, 2:32—2:28%—2:30.

There were several other entries for this race which did not appear at the post, including Brown Prince, Plympton, Gray John, David Bonner, Star of the West, Fanny Sprague, Columbus, Navigator, Maggie and Star.

SECOND TROY.

did not appear at the post, including Brown Prince, Plympton, Gray John, David Bonner, Star of the West, Fanny Sprague, Columbus, Navigator, Maggle and Star.

Pirst Heal.—Dot was the favorite before the start, Mr. Anderson's chestnut stailion the second choice, while Locust and Mr. Reed's bay gelding sold in the field for as much as the favorite. These were the only horses that started out of the eleven entries. The stallion won the pole, the bay gelding the second place, Locust third and bot outside. After scoring three times the stallion was withdrawn. Dot took the lead, the bay gelding was second and Locust third. Locust broke up on the turn and fell off ten lengths. Bot led to the quarter pole two lengths and a half in thirty-eight seconds, the bay gelding down the backstretch the bay gelding closed a trife on Dot, while Locust rushed after them both at such a rate that at the half-mile pole he was only a few lengths behind. Bot passed that point one length in front of the bay gelding, who was two lengths shead of Locust; time, 1:15. On the lower turn Locust passed the bay gelding and closed up to Dot's wneel. In this way they both came on the homestrech. Locust soon took the lead and came nome an easy winner by one length; Dot second, three lengths shead of the bay gelding, making the heat in 2:32. Second Heat.*—One hundred to twenty were how offered on Locust. Howen was now put behind the bay gelding as driver, in place of Carpenter. Dot took the lead, Locust stoke on the turn and Dot led to the quarter pole half a length, in forty seconds, Going down the backstretch Locust and Dot trotted side and side to hear the half-mile pole, when Locust drew away from Dot and passed the pole one length ahead of him, in 1:19, the bay gelding running all the way. Locust then opened the gap and was three lengths shead of he led two lengths, but coming up the nomestretch Dot gamed on him so much that Locust won the heat by little over half a length. The ay gelding was distanced for running. Time of the heat, 2:37. *

THE MATCH AT THE UNION COURSE.

Forfeit and Disappointment.

The weather yesterday, so propitious for any out door excitement, failed to entice the many devotees of the exhilarating sport of horse racing to this popdiar resort, the fraternity at present being most nu-merously represented at the grand trotting "jubilee" now being held at the renowned Narragauset Park, three miles from Providence, in the prominent little State of Rhode Island.

The occasion for the grand preparations made yes

The occasion for the grand preparations made yesterday was the projected trial of the racing merits of the chestnut filly Ida Scheper, the property of William Turnbull (recently returned from Europe), and Charles Robinson's bay colt Dexter Bradford.

The filly was some six months the elder; but this advantage was one not availed of by her owner, who, having viewed the "points" of the colt, determined, much to the disappointment of the few there assembled, to pay forfeit in preference to what he deemed a foregone conclusion—the defeat of his favorite, the filly.

mined, much to the disappointment of the few there assembled, to pay forfeit in preference to what he deemed a foregone conclusion—the defeat of his favorite, the filly.

The track, perhaps, was never in better condition for a contest of this kind, and the race was one which, being the most prominent advertised for this course in some time, promised much interest. However, doomed as all are to disappointment, this proved no exception to the universal rule, and the spectators were compelled to turn away with vague suppositions of "what might have been."

The surroundings were genial, invitting and encouraging; and the small assemblage, numbering about 100 or so, comprised none but the most ardent adherents of the "race," who remained, from force or indifference, from the grand centre of horsedom, Narraganset Park.

About half-past three o'clock P. M. the few corteges were seen stragglingly leaving the grounds, followed by the dusty pedestrians, and by four o'clock P. M. the track was entirely cleared of every animate object.

Thus ended the race; and except, perhaps, in the minds of the owners, the respective qualities of the chestnut and the bay are determined upon in the prejudices of their several admirers.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

The running meeting of the Prospect Park Fair of the meeting, and Saturday, July 3, the third. Five of the meeting, and Saturday, July 3, the third. Five races will be run each day under the auspices and control of the American Jockey Club. These races are so attractive and offer such great inducements to seekers after the pleasures of the turf that the temptation to visit the delightful fair grounds of the association will be almost irresistible to thousands. The programme is an uncommonly fine one, and the entries for the purses very full.

BUCKEYE RACES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 24, 1869. At the Buckeye race course to-day the first race, the Club stakes of \$200, mile heats, best three in five

The Ceremony of Adoption—Baptism at St.

John's, in Varick Street.

The ceremony of adoption by the Sisters of the
Eastern Star was performed yesterday afternoon, at
St. John's, in Varick street, under the auspices of A. C. No. 1 of the sisterhood. The day being St. John the Baptist's day, usually celebrated as a Masonic festival, and the sisterhood being composed of the wives and daughters of Masons, the appropriateness of ceiebrating the ceremonial is apparent. The purpose of the sisterhood, or one of its purposes, is specified as the adoption of waifs—the society becoming thereby responsible for them to the body politic.

sent and the following prominent Masons graced the scene:—Robert D. Holmes, Past Grand Master, R. W.; Robert Macoy, Past Deputy Grand Master, R. W.; F. W. Herring, M. E.; W. T. Woodruff, R. W.; John Boyd, W. G.; W. Dilks, P. M. Eureka; W. C. F. Alexander, Master of Eureka, and members of various lodges in this and other States, including also representatives from Cuba.

The usual ribual hayers have

representatives from Cuba.

The usual ritual having been recited by the Rev. Dr. Weston, pastor of St. John, the candidate was given, with the usual laying on of hands and pronouncing of the ritual, the baptismal name of George William Aster—the latter name, Greek for star, being an aliusion to the name of the sisterhood. The baptismal ceremony, sprinkling of course, was impressively administered; Mrs. G. W. Dilks, Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Mr. G. W. Dilks and Mr. T. R. Lark acting as aponsors for the occasion.

The service finished the special ceremonial of the occasion was enacted. This consisted of endowing the candidate with the badge of adoption, and was performed by Mr. Robert Macay, Grand Secretary of the order of the Eastern Star, who affixed the insignum of the adoption to the neck of the candidate. A medal of gold or jewel, consisting of a gold keystone with a star in place of the mystic work. A handsome blue ribbon being passed about the neck of the adopted the sign of the order was affixed, the ceremonial being therewith completed. On the jewel was engraved the name of the candidate; also the date of birth and the date of baptismal ceremony as well.

The ritual of adoption finished, after some congratulation and handshaking spectators and participators withdrew.

Celebration at Newburyport, Mass.

Celebration at Newburyport, Mass.

NEWBURYPORT, June 24, 1869.
There has been only one general observance of St. John's day in New England. It took pia this city. Some two or three thousand of the breth-ren were present, the majority of them coming from Boston and towns in Essex county. Those who came the furthest were some 150 from Springfield, and the same number from Keene, N. H., who were recipients of special courtesies from the Order in this neighborhood. There was a procession, of tals neighborhood. There was a procession, of course, and there were also numerous banquers and private sit downs during the day. The principal dinner was in a mammoth tent on Brown square, where some seven or eight hundred were provided for. Major Ben Perley Poore presided and introduced the speakers one after another, when the stomachs had been appeased and all replied in a happy and felicitoss manner. General Butler sent a letter regretting that he was absent in body, but assuring the brethren that he was present in spirit, and similar letters were received from President Brastow, of the Massachusetts Senate, and other distinguished gentlemen. After the banquet in the tent the visiting orethren proceeded to one of the city churches, where a Masonic oration was delivered by Sir Knight B. B. French, of Wasnington, and after this the lestivities wound up with a gay and festive promenade concert and ball.

NEWPORT, June 24, 1869. St. John's day was celebrated here to-day by St.

St. John's Gay was cicerated nete to-day by St. John's Encampment, Calvary Commanders, of Providence, and Holy Sepulchre Encampment, of Pawtucket. The Knights Templars had a parasic and dinner, and were addressed by Rev. M. Rugg. The demonstration was very satisfactory. Celebration at New Albany, Ind.

The Masonic fraternity of this city, New Albany and Jeffersonville, turned out in great numbers this morning to attend the celebration of St. John's day, near New Atbany. The day was duly commemorated with appropriate ceremonies.

THE M'COOLE-ALLEN PRIZE FIGHT.

Suit to Recover Stake Money Paid to McCoole. St. Louis, June 24, 1869. John Carroll and Sherman Thurston entered a suit

to-day against John Fletcher, the stakeholder in the recent prize fight, to recover \$1,000 placed in his hands, and since paid to McCoole. They allege that the referee wrongfully and corruptly decided the battle in favor of McCoole. The same parties also sued Dantie C. Taylor, into whose hands the boat money was placed, for one half of \$2,350, the amount received from the passengers who went on the excursion.